

Borkowski, Zbigniew

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[recenzja]

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

most interesting among them is No. 2009 which brings an unusual quantity of Jewish names.

The volume contains indexes and 24 beautiful and in general easily readable plates.

In spite of bringing texts which in their majority constitute only small fragments, the *Papyrusurkunden aus ptolemäischer Zeit* continue worthily the great series of B.G.U. One is only sometimes inclined to regret that the editor was so very brief in his commentary and did not, by many documents, discuss more extensively for instance the reasons which inclined him to a particular datation of the texts. The reader is sometimes perplexed when he tries to guess if the decision was here taken on the basis of paleographic motives, or perhaps other arguments were also involved (cf., e.g. Nos. 1901—1904, 1906, 1908, 1909; 1911—1916, 1928—1931, 1966, etc.).

[Warszawa]

Anna Świderk

Ägyptische Urkunden aus den Staatlichen Museen Berlin. Griechische Urkunden XI. Band, 2. Hälfte. *Urkunden römischer Zeit*. Edited by Herwig M a e h l e r, Berlin 1968, pp. 75—261, Plates V—VIII.

After the first part volume XI BGU published in 1966 and containing the documents Nos. 2012—2054 (cf. *JJP* XVI—XVII, pp. 189—193) doctor H. M a e h l e r published further texts (Nos. 2055—2131) from the collection of Ägyptisches Museum (Charlottenburger Schloss—West Berlin). Besides the indexes (pp. 226—257), the fascicle contains a list of supplements and emendations of the texts published in the first fascicle (p. 258) and a definite list of documents published in both parts of this volume (pp. 259—261).

The publication method is that generally applied in standard papyrological works. I mention in the detailed part some inconsequences in transcription — not many other publications are completely free from them. The reader, however, is unsatisfied with the dating of documents in the introductory commentary to each text and, consequently, in the register of papyri (*Verzeichnis der Texte*, pp. 259—261). The purpose of placing the date together with the provenance of the text (or a clear statement that it is not known!) before the introduction to each text is obvious. It helps the reader to find immediately the documents which are for him of particular interest.

Dating to century only seems to be based on paleographical ground. It is always better to give a concrete date obtained from the text (e.g. after A.D. X), even if it is impossible to define accurately the *terminus ante quem*. A list of dates becomes useless if we must read the document or the commentary to state that a text dated to the 2nd cent. was not written before 169 A.D. (2058).

Further examples: 2062—2nd cent. (after Traian's death), 2063—2nd cent (about 162 A.D. — editor's note to l.1), 2065—1st cent. (if the editor insists to read Mettius Rufus in l.18, the date is about 89—91 A.D.), 2087—1st cent. (even if we agree to date this text to the reign of Nero — this of Claudius is more probable since there is a name Tiberius, read by the editor on the not transcribed first column — we can still say "not after 68 A.D."):

No. 2055: Sale of catocic land. Neilou Polis, 2nd cent. Very fragmentary.

No. 2056: Edict of prefect Baebius Iuncinus, A.D. 212. The text, severely damaged, allows only to state that this document proclaimed the *damnatio memoriae* of Geta.

No. 2057: Letter of prefect Mettius Rufus of the 11th year of Domitian's reign (91—92 A.D.), which is hitherto the latest known date of his office of prefect. The letter concerns an exemption from lease of the ἐρημοφυλακία tax of a certain Kronion, son of Haryotes. The motives of this decision remain unclear, because of a considerable damage of the text.

No. 2058: Letter of prefect Flavius Titianus addressed to the strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome. The letter discusses the claim of an Alexandrian being Roman citizen, illegally proposed to liturgy. The prefect quotes some decision of his predecessor Syriacus. After the death of L. Verus (February 169) — cf. above p. 246).

No. 2059: Letter of *iuridicus* G. Norbanus Ptolemaios addressed to the *basilicogrammateus* of the Arsinoite nome, the meris is not mentioned. 1st cent. A.D. The incomplete letter is preceded by a very fragmentary document issued by the priests of Soknopaios and Isis Nepherses, clearly from the Soknopaiou Nesos. The damages of the papyrus do not allow a clear insight in the problem.

No. 2060: Official letter of *dioiketes* Iulius Crispinus to the strategus of Antaiopolites. A.D. 180. *Dioiketes* sends the received application with an order to examine the facts. The petitioner sets forth *lex Hadriana* confirmed by Antoninus Pius, and concerning vineyards, planted without authority on a soil previously under corn. The law requires to restore the former culture and the editor discusses in his commentary the connection of this affair with *lex Manciana* dating of Domitian's reign. This law stated that, by bringing abandoned domanical land into cultivation, vineyards could be replanted only on soils, formerly used for vine-plants cultures.

The person of the petitioner is of particular interest. Lines 10—11 in the editor's transcript read: παρὰ Ἀντωνίου Γίου Δήμου τοῦ κατὰ μητέ[ρα] πάππου Ἀμμωνίου Σωσικοσμου τοῦ καὶ Ἀλθ(αιέως). The editor considers (in the translation of the text) that Antonius Gaius, son of Demas, belonged to the named phyle and demos; he was therefore an Alexandrian (introduction, p. 84). This gives the ground to a question (in the commentary ad l. 10) for the reason of quoting the name of the grandfather on the mother's side. The quoted ad loc. text of BGU IV 1071, 5—6 reads: πα[ρα] — — — Ἡρα[κλειδου], ὡς δὲ πρὶν ἢ

λάβειν τὴν Ρωμαίων πολειτί[αν ἐχρημάτιζεν (instead of ἐκαλεῖτο *ed. pr.*: Ar-
angio-Ruiz, BL. III)]γ.[.]ου τοῦ κατὰ μητέρα πάππου Ἰσιδώρου ἀρχισ [|— — —

Subsisting remains of letters at the beginning of 1.6 allow to suspect that the damaged ν is in reality an η and thus to read δ]ημου (this supposition was verified on the original text by Dr. Günter P o e t h k e from the Berlin Museum). ἀρχισ[at the end of the line is to be restored: Ἀρχισ[τρατίου (cf. P r e i s i g k e WB III, Abschn. 16, s. v.).

Thus both texts are to be read: δῆμου τοῦ κατὰ μητέρα πάππου (name) + (name of phyle and deme). Which is the legal status of both persons who occur in BGU IV 1071 and BGU XI 2060? the answer belongs to specialists. We should only note some facts. The reference to the affiliation of the mother's father to an Alexandrian deme shows that the father of the involved person was not an Alexandrian. He was neither an Egyptian, because in this case the mother's status would not justify any claim. If Antonius Gaius (Antonius son of Gaius?) should be the son of a Roman and Alexandrian citizeness (this might have been suggested by his Latin names) the Roman law would entitle him only to inherit his mother's status. What is here the position of the Alexandrian law? Both men do not mention their own affiliation to a deme (thus they do not belong to any), but only this of their maternal grandfathers. Nevertheless their status can not be lower than the one of each of their parents (and we know from BGU IV 1071 that the person mentioned in this document obtained the Roman citizenship). This problem is so essential, that it may be expected that it will provoke a wide discussion.

No. 2061: Petition to the prefect Subatianus Aquila, Alexandria, 207—208 A.D. The document is an officially certified copy of a petition, kept in the records of the ταμιεῖον. The petitioner, a farmer from some unknown village (Τεινεμουνης, Πινεμουνης?) in the division of Heraclides of the Arsinoite nome, complains against violence. The text is severely damaged.

No. 2062: Petition to the hitherto unknown *archidicastes* Tiberius Claudius Alexander, in the matter of cheirographic loan. Karanis, after 117 A.D.

Nos. 2063—2064: Two petitions to the epistrategi, the first one from Philadelphia (Plate V) against *epimerismos* addressed probably to Vedius Faustus (the name is restored), known in this office about 162 A.D.; the second from Theadelphia, 173 A.D., complaining about a reiterated assignment to the same liturgy (πρακτορεία οὐσιακῶν κτημάτων), is addressed to Aquilius Capitolinus.

No. 2065: Petition concerning public maintenance (σίτησις). Provenance unknown, 1st cent. A.D. The petitioner received maintenance from his city (ὕπὸ τῆς πατρίδος 1.4) by the terms of a bill (ψηφίσμασι 1.15). He appealed already in the same case to the prefect Mettius Rufus. This document is addressed to ... ius Capito, a high official (probably of Alexandria), whose title was not mentioned.

Nos. 2066—2068 are three petitions to different strategi of the Arsinoite nome. No. 2066 (Soknopaiou Nesos, 73/74 A.D.) concerning the lease of an oil-factory provides the earliest date of strategus Ammonios (Mussies, *Liste des stratèges* No. 52). No. 2067 (Theadelphia, 2nd cent.) addressed to Phantias, whose period of strategy is not exactly known. The petitioners are three *praktores argyrikon*. No. 2068: (Karanis, 2nd cent. A.D.) complaint about a theft from the field. The lack of the date, lost together with the ending of the document, does not allow us to determine to which of two strategi, both named Sarapion, from the meris of Herakleides, this documents was addressed.

No. 2069: Complaint. Both addressee and problem remain unknown. The document allows to state that Titius Honoratus has been in 291/2 prefect of Egypt (and not *praeses* of the Thebaid). Arsinoite, January 292.

Nos. 2070—2071 are minutes of legal proceedings, both belonging to the dossier of Drusilla's trial. Alexandria, middle of the 2nd cent. A.D. The first of these documents contains the P. Inv. 8409 AB from East Berlin (first column partly published: H. Frisk, *Bankakten* No. 2 = SB 7516) and P. Inv. 21534 from Berlin-Charlottenburg. Each of the connected fragments contains 4 columns, partly very fragmentary, both on the recto and verso. The second document, a small fragment of the right edge of the column, contains without any doubt the endings of lines of the text published as P. Alex. 5.

No. 2072: Register of land cultivated by the members of *klerouchiai*, Arsinoite nome, 2nd cent. 21 columns and 380 lines of a text, drawn up in succession of the *klerouchiai* (from the third to the ninth) contain the list of persons and land which they cultivate. Every name is followed by a list of parcels of ground belonging to the different *kleroi*; the names of these *kleroi* appear frequently in the precincts of one *klerouchia* (exceptionally in some different ones). *Kleros* ἈΓερδίων (l. 10, 25, 35, etc.) is probably (πρότερον) γερδίων. Another *kleros*-name Σίφωνος (l. 23 etc.) seems to be an additional indication of the provenance of this document from the Arsinoite. A text from this same nome, described in the introd. to P. Oxy 1446 contains the same name (possibly also as a name of a land parcel) and concerns the land from different villages of the meris of Themistes. Two of them: Ἀργίας and Μαγιάς appear in the documents together with Heracleia (cf. Caldérini, *Dizionario geografico*, p. 194, s. v. Ἀργίας); this confirms the editor's supposition (*Introd.*, p. 120). It would be worth also to complete the bibliography relative to *kleroi* and *klerouchiai* with the recently published work of H. Gerek, *Karanis, communauté rurale de l'Égypte Romaine au II^e—III^e siècle de notre ère*, Wrocław—Warszawa—Kraków 1969.

No. 2073: List of landowners (*Landbesitzer* — as in the title) or tenants (according to the editor's commentary, p. 134) from Ankyronon (El-Hibeh), 2nd-3rd cent. Two columns contain on the recto the names of persons and the corresponding parcels of land in arourae. The verso presents a list of names, written also in two columns; some among them appear on the recto. The con-

nection of the two documents is unclear. The transcription of the name on the verso Παπλα.χ.ις (1.3) next to Παπλαῖχις (1.15) and Παπλα[ῖ]χις (1.9) suggests that the reading Paplaichis was impossible in v. 3, whereas the index of names notes all the readings as certain (the editor's commentary concerns only the recto).

No. 2074: The recto and verso of one papyrus contain two entirely different texts. The recto presents accounts of the provision of wine for the army and contains an interesting mention of Μαρομόνων ἵππεῖς. The title and date of this document (*Abrechnung über Weinlieferungen an die Armee*, 286/7 A.D.) can be referred only to the recto, while the verso presents in two columns the lists of villages in the Λευκοπυργίτης ἄνω and κάτω toparchies respectively. The convergency of dates and provenience of both texts is probable but not necessary, and there is practically no proof of a relation of the list of villages with the *annona militaris*.

Nos. 2075—2077 are monthly returns of revenue in corn from Arsinoite. The beginning preserved from No. 2075 (Berenikis Aigialou, 165 A.D.) attests that the list was drawn up κατ' ἄνδρα No. 2076 (Karanis, 216 A.D.) is a summary specification for the month of Hathyr (similar reports for the months Phaophi and Choiak of the same year and for the month Mecheir of the next one are known; cf. the editor's commentary, p. 141). No. 2077 is a small fragment written by the same hand as 2076.

Nos. 2078—2079 from Euhemeria, dating 209 and 212 A.D. were issued by the *sitologi* to the same person (P. Ber. Leigh. 12 is the third document of this group) and contain a specification of the taxes in corn which he paid during the year.

Nos. 2080—2084: Orders for arrest. The three first documents are issued at Arsinoe in 2nd cent. and addressed to some unknown village (2080), to Karanis (2081) and to Soknopaiou Nesos (2082). In the following document of the same type (2083-Arsinoe, addressed to Soknopaiou Nesos, 2/3 cent.) two fragments, previously published as BGU I 148, were connected by the missing middle-part, found in the West Berlin collection. The thus obtained text is complete. The order concerns a group of weavers, (two men and two women) who are to be arrested. The last document — 2084 (Oxyrhynchus, 3rd cent. A.D.), very fragmentary, orders the arrest of a certain priest, Aur. Serenus.

No. 2085: Sworn declaration of the *presbyteroi* of Kerkesoucha Orous to the *komogrammateus* of the same village. The declarants assert that no cane of a certain kind (τοξικός κάλαμος) nor tamarisk (μυρίαινον) is growing in the vicinity of their village 119 A.D.

No. 2086: *Epikrisis* declaration in two columns. Arsinoe 235 A.D. In the first column a certain Aur. Euporos, son of Leontas, son of Chairemon, registers his younger brother. The second one contains copies of another *epikrisis* declaration and of two census-returns.

No. 2087: Notice of death from Bakchias. In this document appears the name of a hitherto unknown *basilikos grammateus* Epainetos. The editor dates this text to the 1st cent. A.D., whereas the damaged emperor's data indicate either Claudius or Nero. In the index (p. 226) the text is attributed to the reign of Claudius, without any justification in the commentary.

Nos. 2088—2091: Census returns from Fayum.

No. 2088 (Arsinoe, 76/77 A.D.) very fragmentary, brings probably the name of Diomedes contemporary *basilikos grammateus* of the meris of Herakleides. No. 2089: Declaration of a woman from a certain village; both names disappeared in the lacunae, 161 A.D. No. 2090 (Soknopaïou Nesos, 189 A.D.): very fragmentary declaration of some priest. No. 2091 (Arsinoe, 203 A.D.) a house proprietor who declared himself by another return, registers the occupants of his house.

Nos. 2092—2094 are declarations addressed to the *bibliophylakes enkteseon* of the Arsinoite nome. No. 2092 concerns the sale of a part of house at Arsinoe. A.D. 140. No. 2093 is the declaration of a purchase of catocic land in the vicinity of the village Soknopaïou Nesos. The purchaser is registered in the Phremei quarter of the metropole. A.D. 125. No. 2094 (Plate VI) is a declaration of a part of the house. Under this text we see 4 lines of demotic subscription. A.D. 131, probably from Soknopaïou Nesos.

Nos. 2095—2100 constitute a dossier concerning the sale of the part of a house in Soknopaïou Nesos in 83 A.D.; the acting persons, connected among themselves, are priests. No. 2095 is the act of the sale itself. No. 2096, almost entirely destroyed, is probably the division of an inheritance. In the next document No. 2097 two brothers selling the said part of the house declare to the *bibliophylakes enkteseon* that they inherited it. In No. 2098 the purchaser declares to the same officials the purchase of a half of the house and this fact is confirmed by the next document being the bank receipt (No. 2099) which certifies that vendee has paid to the sellers the sum of 160 dr. No. 2100 the last of this series, is a declaration of the inherited parts of houses. The declarant is the purchaser from Nos. 2098 and 2099. A commentary to ll. 12—13 is announced on p. 177; unfortunately it is omitted in print.

No. 2101: Two declarations of inundated grounds (Philopator, 209 A.D.) addressed to Monimos Gemellos, *basilikos grammateus* of meris of Heracleides of the Arsinoite. As Plate VII shows, the script of col. I is not easy to read. Some readings seem doubtful and some transcriptions arbitral, e.g. I can't see $\kappa\alpha\delta' \upsilon\delta\alpha\tau(\omicron\varsigma)$ at the end of l. 10; there is certainly not $\acute{\epsilon}\varphi' \upsilon\delta\omega\rho$ but some abbreviated form like $\acute{\epsilon}\varphi' \upsilon\delta\alpha(\tau\alpha)$ in l. 12. The abbreviation at the end of l. 11 must not be resolved as $\acute{\epsilon}(\varphi' \upsilon\delta\omega\rho) \acute{\epsilon}\delta(\alpha\varphi\omicron\varsigma)$ (see also note ad loc.), since the first sign is composed of three letters, the first being an *epsilon*; the next one looks like a *iota* but *sigma* is also possible; the last of them is a final form of

pi, usual in abbreviations. I would read ελπ() or εσπ(), leaving the interpretation until the text will be revised on the original.

No. 2102: Receipt for rent of sheep-pasturage, paid to the *misthotai* of domain land by the *presbyteroi* of Soknopaiou Nesos. The amount paid is 443 dr. 3 ob. (194 A.D.).

No. 2103: Tax-receipt, probably for *syntaximon*, from Soknopaiou Nesos (198/9 A.D.).

Nos. 2104—2110 are toll-receipts from the Arsinoite nome (2109 from Karanis, in No. 2107 the name of village is lost; the remaining receipts come from Soknopaiou Nesos).

No. 2104; Toll of 3 p.c. paid on three artabae of wheat exported (?) on one ass. Third year of an unnamed emperor. While publishing this text (and the next documents) the editor did not yet know the results of the research of prof. J. S c h w a r t z, who stated that since the beginning of the sole reign of Commodus (P. Alex. Giss. p. 21ff.) the emperor's name was omitted after one year of his reign. He could neither knew the papers of P. J. S i j p e s t e i j n, *ZPE* Bd 6 (1970), pp. 78—84, Bd. 7 (1971), pp. 45—46 nor of L. K o e n e n *ZPE* Bd 8 (1971), pp. 142—143 and *ibid.*, p. 234. This last paper impels particularly to date this papyrus on the period of Elagabal or Severus Alexander, since the seal attached to the document seems to be very similar to those described in P. Lond. II 1266f. (p. 39) and P. Berol. inv. 9761 (*JJP* XVI—XVII, p. 138).

No. 2105: Receipt for the tax of harbour of Memphis, One art. of green olives and two art. of dates "*patetae*" exported on one ass. 114 A.D.

No. 2106: Tax as the foregoing one for importation of a two-year-old female camel. 142 A.D.

No. 2107: 3 p.c. tax assessed on 6 art. of vetch exported on two asses. Dated to the 2nd regnal year without the emperor's name.

No. 2108: 3 p.c. Reading uncertain. 153 A.D.

No. 2109: Harbour of Memphis tax paid on 6 art. of vetch and 2 keramia of oil exported on two camels. This carrying oil is described as σκευοφόρος. 5th year of an unnamed emperor.

No. 2110: 3 p.c. on 2 art. of vegetable exported on one ass. 190 A.D.

No. 2111: Sale of a slave-girl Thermoutharion, aged 24. The seller, who formerly purchased the girl, declares that he obtained in advance an *arrha* of 200 dr., the total price being established at 700 dr. Arsinoites, beginning of 2nd cent. A.D.

No. 2112: Sale of camels, Arsinoite, time of Claudius or Nero. Both the number of animals and the total paid are lost.

No. 2113: Sale of catoecic land from Hermoupolis, 178/9 A.D. Very fragmentary. 10 arourae situated near the Psinthaubastis village are sold for 4000 dr. or more (there is a lacuna at the beginning of l. 10 which could contain the

further part of the sum written in words; the editor's summary of the document suggests that the sum is certain and complete).

No. 2114 is another contract of sale of catoecic land found together with No. 2113. Very fragmentary. Hermoupolis, 2nd cent. A.D.

No. 2115 on the verso of the foregoing document there is a short mention of the purchase of land near the Psinthaubastis village. The transaction (κατὰ διαγραφῆν) was negotiated through the bank in Antinoupolis. 178/9 A.D.

Nos. 2116—18 are loans of money. The first one (Pl. VIII) from Arsinoite (?) 25/26 A.D., written by five different hands (the beginning of the 5th hand is omitted in the transcript in l. 23) is interesting because of the Latin subscript of the lessor Cosmos. The amount of the loan and the interest are unknown.

No. 2117: Loan of 440 dr. at the usual interest of 12 p.c. yearly. Arsinoite nome (?), 193—198 A.D.

No. 2118: from Oxyrhynchus, 223 A.D. 1000 dr. at 12 p.c. a year.

No. 2119: Receipt for the repayment of a loan of 140 dr. from Hermoupolis, dated by the editor: 1st cent. A.D. This date, both in the description of the document and in the list (p. 261), is rather unexact. The money was borrowed during the reign of Tiberius; its dating to the "first half of the 1st cent", or at least to the "middle of ..." should not be surely imprudent.

No. 2120: Repayment of a loan. Arsinoites, 2nd cent. A.D. The loan amounted to hundred sixty or more drachmae (160 dr. or over 160 dr., but not necessarily exactly 160, as both in the description and translation of the document).

No. 2121: Repayment of an antichretic loan. Arsinoites, 81—96 A.D.

No. 2122 (Pl. VI): Cheque to a banker ordering him to pay on the 30th Thoth of the next year 2160 dr. to the creditor, a certain Apollonios, ex-gymnasiarch of Arsinoites. The cheque was written out by two Alexandrians. Alexandria (?), 108 A.D.

Nos. 2123—2125 are three offers for a lease of land. No. 2123 from Arsinoite nome, 85 A.D. 2 arourae of land belonging to the ἐπιβολῆ κώμης for one year for 10 art. of vegetable seed.

No. 2124: very fragmentary, also from Arsinoite, dating to the 2nd cent.

No. 2125 from Hermoupolite nome, 2/3 cent. 1/2 arourae of catoecic land near the Thotis village is leased for two years. The rent is established at 5 art. of barley for the first and 16 dr. for the second year of lease.

No. 2126: Two offers for a lease from Oxyrhinchites (early 2nd cent.), both addressed to Aur. Lucius *prostates* of the goods confiscated from Claudia Isidora alias Apia. The first of these documents (col. I) comes from the village Psobthis, the second (col. II) — from the village Talao. This last one, more completely preserved, concerns the lease of 2 1/2 arourae of land, ploughed for the sowing of wheat. The rent proposed is 6 artabae of wheat per aroura.

No. 2127: Offer for a purchase of date crop. Memphite nome, 156 A.D. The conditions of the proposed transaction are destroyed; the palms grow in a vineyard.

No. 2128: Order to give out arakos. The landowner, a citizen of Alexandria, orders his farmer to give out to a certain person 35 artabae of arakos as compensation for the damages caused by his cattle. Arakos shall be deduced from the due rent. The document originates from Theadelphia; the editor's assumption that it was written in Alexandria is too slightly founded: though the proprietor was a citizen of Alexandria, he could reside in Arsinoe, 3/4 cent.

No. 2129: Private letter. A veteran sends to his "brother" a copy of the prostagma concerning veterans who live in the Arsinoite nome and asks him to study its contents. The text is probably written in Alexandria, the quoted names of persons give the possibility of a connection with the trial of Drusilla. 2nd cent.

No. 2130 is a beginning of a private letter written on the verso of 2126. Oxyrhynchites, 3rd cent.

No. 2131: List of names in two columns, written on the verso of 2101, each name being provided with the figure 1, 2 or (in majority) 3. Probably from Arsinoe. 3rd cent.

[Warszawa]

Zbigniew Borkowski

The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Vol. XXXIII. London 1968.
pp. 136 + Plates VIII

The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Vol. XXXIV. London 1968.
pp. 162 + Plates VIII

The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Vol. XXXV. London 1968.
pp. 116 + Plates XII

The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Vol. XXXVI. London 1970.
pp. 115 + Plates VIII

The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Vol. XXXVII. London 1971.
pp. 111 + Plates XII

The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Vol. XXXVIII. London 1971.
pp. 123 + Plates VII

All the parts follow the method of publication adopted in previous volumes. In the preface to vol. XXXIII (pp. III—IV) the editors inform about certain organizational changes: this volume is the first one published as former by the Egypt Exploration Society, but on behalf of the British Academy.